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hesitated to consider this one character sufficient to indicate a new genus in a single species.

*Hab.* Hong Kong. Wm. Stimpson, M. D.

OLIGASPIS\* n. g.

Corporis segmenta 9; antennæ brevissimæ, quinque articulatæ. Oculi aggregati.

This genus is allied to *Zephronia*, from which it differs entirely in the number of its segments. The antennæ are very short and thick.

O. PUNCTICEPS.

O. dilute olivaceo brunneus, capite et segmento cephalico castaneis; capitis superficie antica fere rude punctata; segmentis postice obscure rubido-brunneo marginatis.

The head superiorily is emarginate and a little swollen at its external angles so as to give somewhat of a reniform appearance. Its vertex is smooth. Many of the scuta have a large dark olive blotch or even blotches. Their surface is mostly smooth and polished. The last scutum is very closely and distinctly punctate. The male genital organs have a pair of very heavy forceps on each side, resembling the claws of a crab. These are placed at an angle with one another, their bases attached to opposite sides of a broad plate. On one side of their lower part is a curious surface corrugated by close, straight, parallel furrows.

Springing from the top and centre of this broad plate are a pair of straight diverging small processes, with a conical central tongue or process.

I have never had an opportunity of examining a female. For figures, illustrating this species, see my forthcoming Monograph of North American Myriapoda. [Trans. Philos. Soc.]

*Hab.* Port Natal. Rev. Alden Grout. Mus. A. N. S.

On a New Genus of VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

BY H. ALLEN, M. D.

The genus *Synotus*, founded by Keyserling and Blasius,† had for its type the common *Barbastelle*. But Dr. Gray‡ and Buonaparte,§ having previously defined *Barbastellus* as a distinct genus, it follows that *Synotus* is but a synonym of *Barbastellus*. In my memoir on N. A. Bats,|| I followed Wagner,¶ who placed both the American and European species under *Synotus*. A more extended study of this group has convinced me that this course is untenable. There is not sufficient evidence in the diagnosis of *Synotus*, as given by K. and B., to warrant the conclusion that it was intended to apply to the American species; and since they cannot be received by either *Plecotus* or *Vespertilio*, it is necessary to propose a new genus to include them.

CORYNORHINUS, n. g.

Skull slightly depressed at vertex; supra-occipital region inflated, sides inconspicuous; frontal bones without crest. Nasal bones, broad, flat, not depressed; median fossa marked,—linear; superior border of anterior nares rounded; summits convex and somewhat higher than orbital processes of superior maxillæ. The latter processes are swollen, and extend anteriorly

\* *Ολιγος ὀσπης*, Scutum.

† Wirbel thiere Europas, 1840, 55.

‡ Zoological Journal, ii. 1823, 243.

§ Fauna Italica Fasciculo 15, tab. 15, 1836.

|| Monag. N. A. Bats, Smithsonian Inst., June, 1864.

¶ Schreb Säug. v. 1865, 719.

beyond the incomplete infra-orbital ridges, to which the infra-orbital foramina are nearly contiguous. Zygomatic arch expanded at posterior third. Molars  $\frac{5}{6}$ . Cochleæ not visible. Internal basal lobe of ear rounded, thickened, gradually losing its distinctness along the marked fold at inner border. Inter-auricular membrane rudimentary; external basal lobe terminating on a line with the angle of the mouth; it possesses a manifest lobe on the internal surface. Antitragus scarcely perceptible. Tragus pointed gradually, external basal lobe conspicuously cupped. Nose with two lateral hairy converging excrescences—nostrils wider than long, subtriangular. No rounded swelling at base of foot. Vertebrae of tail, 7 \*

#### C. MACROTIS.†

Head half the length of body. Upper lips tumid,—on sides of face rather thickly set with pendant hairs. Excrescences on a line with the lateral border of nostrils sparsely haired; tuberosities at base flattened, well defined posteriorly. Nostrils terminal, of an irregular triangular shape, the apices pointing inward; exterior lateral angle acute, borders not everted; mental space narrow, crescentic. Ears, length of body, with internal fold one-fifth width of auricle, sparsely haired at internal border, tips turned slightly outwards; outer half of auricle marked with irregular transverse lines; the inner lip to external basal lobe convex, nearly as high as long. Antitragus simple, linear. Tragus nearly half the height of auricle, interior border thickish and marked with a few hairs, tip rather blunt; exterior basal lobe longer than wide, inner and outer borders deflected upwards. Outer end of the free edge of the sigmoid internal lobe thickened. Fur long and silky, that of the back of a blackish hue at base, verging to an obscure fawn or brown at tip. The hair is, therefore, indistinctly bi-colored. The extent of the tip coloration varies, but in all specimens that of the color of the base predominates. The hair of the belly is blackish at root, in some specimens slightly plumbeous. Tips grayish, running to white toward the pubis.

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\* Compare *Plecotus* (*P. auritus*). Skull not depressed at vertex; supra-occipital space well defined but little inflated; frontal bone crested. Nasal bones narrow, depressed, no median fossa. Orbital process produced, bounded anteriorly by the infra-orbital ridge, which is sharply defined, complete, and protects the infra-orbital foramen immediately in front. Zygomatic arch expanded at middle third. Molars  $\frac{5}{6}$ ; cochleæ not visible.—Internal basal lobe of ear obscure; a thin papery fold terminating the internal border, and runs thence upwards and inwards, terminates in a prominent, thickish lobe, forming the outer boundary of the large inter-auricular membrane. Antitragus salient, convex, external basal lobe simple. Tragus broad, points sharply; external basal lobe developed, incurved upon itself. Nose simple—nostrils longer than wide, with tumid inner walls. Base of foot with small rounded swelling. Joints of tail, 8.

*Vespertilio*. (*V. subulatus*).—Skull not depressed at vertex; supra-occipital region greatly swollen; par-occipital process trenchant, nearly as long as condyles; nasal bones narrow, convex, higher than orbital process, and tapering from above downwards. Orbital process slight, swollen not involving side of face; infra-orbital foramen at posterior fourth of orbito-nasal space. Zygomatic arch convex, not expanded, becoming more slender posteriorly, depressed in middle. Cochleæ visible. Molars  $\frac{6}{6}$ .—Internal basal lobe of ear simple, acute, inner border of auricle simple. No swelling at base of foot. Vertebrae of tail, 9.

*Barbastellus*. (*B. communis*).—Skull scarcely depressed at parietal suture. Nasal bones flat, depressed below the level of the orbital process; internal process produced inferiorly at anterior nares. Infra-orbital ridge rudimentary, foramen midway between orbit and anterior nares. Zygomatic arch straight, and of uniform tenuity. Molars  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Cochleæ visible posteriorly.—Internal basal lobe of ear scarcely perceptible, not joining the small inter-auricular membrane; internal border of ear not folded backwards, but erect; external border sinuate, external basal lobe simple, terminating above the angle of the mouth. Antitragus sharp, well defined, convex. Tragus points gradually, external border obscurely bi-emarginated; basal lobe simple, inferior border alone curved, to form a minute wart. Nose simple, truncate; nostrils irregular, inner border produced laterally, not tumid. No rounded swelling at base of foot. Joints of tail 9. (This genus has remote affinities with *Nycteris* and *Megaderma*.)\*

† (Mon. N. A. Bats, loc. cit.)

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\* *Histiotes*, Gervais, (Castelnau's *L'Amerique du sud* Mam. 1855, p. 77, pl. xiii. f. 6) apparently belongs to this group. I have not had an opportunity of examining it.

[Aug.

## C. TOWNSENDI.

Head length of body. Upper lip slightly tumid on sides of face, a line of delicate hairs pendant. Excrescences sparsely haired; tuberosities swollen at base, bulging, outline obscure inferiorly. Nostrils terminal, of an irregular trilobed shape; external lateral angle obtuse, edges everted, with internal inferior border rimmed. Chin with a wide triangular mentum. Ears with internal fold one-fourth width of auricle, sparingly dotted with hair. Inner lip to external basal lobe convex, much longer than high. Antitagus inconspicuous. Tragus nearly half the height of auricle; internal border thickened, and slightly haired; exterior basal lobe indistinctly quadrangular, wider than long, and somewhat flattened externally, border convex; central incisions of upper jaw almost unicuspid.\*

Fur long and silky, on back less distinctly bi-colored than in the preceding species, verging in some individuals to unicolor. The tips are of a darkish brown mixed with grey, verging to the style seen in *macrotis*. The fur of the belly is also blackish at base, with occasionally a ferruginous tinge; the tips are of two kinds, either a whitish hue, as in *macrotis*, or of an indistinct yellowish brown.

The points mentioned in the above descriptions with reference to the "internal basal lobe" and "inter-auricular membrane," may need explanation. A simple auricle is seen in *V. subulatus* with a clearly defined internal border and basal lobe. In *Plecotus*, *Barbastellus* and *Synotis* a crescentic fold of membrane is seen at basal region of internal portion of auricle, which is evidently homologous with the free lobe of the simple auricle. But surrounding and extending upwards from it along the inner border is a membranous fold, which renders the true outline obscure. Such growths I consider to be appendages to the auricle, and, while complicating the detail of structure, in no way affect the plan. Should these folds meet across the head, there would be formed an "inter-auricular membrane;" this may be complete, (that is, extending the entire length of auricles), as in some genera of Noctilionidæ and Megadermatidæ; or it may be rudimentary, as in the above genera. In the latter class the appendages are quite largely developed, though not touching; and in this connection they may be considered to be rudiments of an inter-auricular membrane.

September 5th.

The President, DR. BRIDGES, in the Chair.

Fifteen members present.

Dr. Leidy remarked, that of the two fishes from the Isle of Shoals, N. H., presented this evening by Mr. W. M. Canby, one was of unusual interest. It was a foetal Dog-fish, or Dog-shark, with the vitelline sac appended to its abdomen, which Mr. Canby had obtained, together with others, from a gravid parent fish. Mr. C. had heard a dispute among several persons as to whether the Dog-fish (*Acanthias Americanus*) laid eggs or brought forth living young, and, having mentioned the matter to a fisherman, the latter said they brought forth living young; and an opportunity offering shortly afterwards, proved it by opening a gravid female and taking out the living young, of which the specimen presented was one.

The deaths of Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, of England, and Mr. Charles J. Wistar, of Germantown, correspondents of the Academy, were announced.

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\* In Mon. loc. cit. p. 66, read, on 7th line, *less* "distinctly bifid at cutting edge."